

12.170 CIVIL DISTURBANCE OPERATION PROCEDURE

Reference:

Procedure 12.145 - Critical Incident Response Plan
 Procedure 12.160 - Rumors/Potential Civil Disturbances
 Procedure 12.165 - Emergency Recall and Test Recall
 Procedure 12.171 - Use of the Mobile Command Center
 Procedure 12.175 - Use of Special Weapons and Tactics Unit
 Procedure 12.545 - Use of Force
 Ohio Revised Code 2917.04 - Failure to disperse
 Standards Manual - 2.1.4, 12.1.2, 17.5.3, 41.2.5, 46.1.2, 46.1.3, 46.1.6, 46.1.8

Definitions:

Command Post Call Number - District Command Posts are designated by the word "District" and district number followed by the words "Command Post" (e.g., District One Command Post, District Two Command Post, etc.)

Police Command Center (PCC)- Established when the Police Chief, or in his absence an Assistant Police Chief, orders recall of police personnel. The Center is located at 310 Ezzard Charles Dr. in the Chief's conference room.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - Established when the City Manager orders recall of all City departments' personnel. Police Communications Section (PCS) maintains the recall list. It is located at the Water Works Facility on 4747 Spring Grove Avenue.

Staging Area Call Number - District Command Post number followed by the beat, which the staging area is located (e.g. 1002: District One/Beat 2, etc.)

Standby Cars - One supervisor and two, two person, units designated daily from each district and shift for rapid deployment to any location for a variety of critical incident situations.

Field Command Vans - Each district is equipped with a van designed for supplying Department personnel the tactical equipment needed for handling critical incidents and civil disturbances. Districts should consider their Field Command Vans as rolling armories.

Any equipment in their armory, (gas masks, riot shields, riot helmets, shotguns, beanbag shotguns, 40mm foam round, Pepperball, ammunition, etc.) which has a primary purpose of supporting field operations, should be placed within the Field Command Van.

Alert Cars - Two, two person, units assigned to patrol that part of their district closest to the trouble area. Alert cars are NOT dispatched on routine radio runs.

District Platoons - Each district will identify a platoon of officers to assist with managing civil unrest and/or crowd management. A platoon will consist of a platoon leader (lieutenant), assistant platoon leader (lieutenant or sergeant) and six squads. During periods of civil unrest, the district will be advised on how many squads to deploy. Squads not utilized can remain in the district to perform routine patrol duties.

Squads - A squad consists of a squad leader (lieutenant or sergeant) and ten officers. Squads are deployed as a group and should be kept together. Squad responsibilities can vary from static posts to patrolling trouble areas or as logistical support, (e.g. prisoner processing, prisoner transport, staging area security). A multi passenger van should be utilized for squad transportation. Two squad members will be designated as grenadiers and shall be equipped with beanbag shotguns. During instances requiring mass arrests, squads can be subdivided to allow for two arrest teams of four officers each.

Squad Call Numbers - Squads are issued two digit call numbers. The first number identifies the district/section/unit where the squad originated. The second number indicates which squad from that district/section/unit, e.g. Squad 52: District Five, 2nd Squad.

SWAT Response Teams - SWAT response teams consist of a team leader (sergeant) and from five to nine officers. Each SWAT response team operates in a caravan of between three and five marked police vehicles. SWAT response teams can deploy in either uniform of the day or in SWAT uniform. SWAT response teams are dispatched to trouble areas involving shots fired, officer or citizen rescue, or crimes in progress (e.g. Aggravated Riot, Riot, Assault, Breaking and Entering, Vandalism, Criminal Damaging, Arson etc.)

Each SWAT response team is equipped with tactical weapons to facilitate their response to critical incidents requiring tactical intervention.

Risk Management Teams - Risk Management Teams are comprised of personnel from the Internal Investigations Section and the Inspections Section. A Risk Management Team consists of two to four supervisors and officers. Risk Management Teams respond to handle citizen complaints and use of force investigations, including the completion of any related reports associated with a complaint or use of force.

Crowd Management - Observing, monitoring and facilitating the activities of persons assembled.

Crowd Control - The use of police action to stop the activities of persons assembled.

Phase II Notification List - List of persons notified by PCS for Phase II

Chain of Notification Recall Roster - List of alternate personnel notified by PCS, if they are unable to reach the number one person on the Phase I - Phase II Notification Lists

Fire Department Strike Team - Three engine companies

Fire Department Task Force - Three engine companies, two ladder companies and one staff officer

Purpose:

Provide Department members with a plan of action during civil disturbance operations.

Enhance the mobilization of personnel and equipment to quell disturbances, which could escalate into more serious situations.

Provide for the integration of Hamilton County police agencies, Ohio National Guard, Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP), and federal troops with Department personnel.

Policy:

During a Phase II through a Phase IV, the following procedures are in effect.

1. Curtail routine radio dispatches and routine police duties.
2. Immediately direct rumors and other information pertaining to racial problems, civil disturbances, or police involvement to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located at the Water Works Facility on 4747 Spring Grove Avenue.
3. Assign a subordinate to command officers and supervisors as a recorder, driver, etc., as soon as personnel become available.
4. Request aid or assistance from sources internal or external to the Cincinnati Police Department through the EOC.
5. The Cincinnati Police Department may be placed on 12-hour shifts, and may have off days, off time, and vacations cancelled.
 - a. Only the Police Chief or Acting Police Chief can initiate a 100 percent recall.

Fire or police command officers' will designate operational zones during civil disturbances as follows:

1. Green Zone
 - a. Indicates areas of the City not involved in hostile activities and no anticipation of hostile activities developing.
 - b. Normal activities will continue within this zone, although operations may be modified as the citywide situation escalates and various criteria are implemented.
 - c. Fire Department personnel will respond into this zone without police escort.
2. Yellow Zone
 - a. Indicates areas where hostile activities are not presently occurring but are deemed likely to develop.

- b. Closely monitor personnel safety operations with caution being exercised during all activities.
 - c. Fire Department personnel may request a police escort to enter this zone.
3. Red Zone
- a. Indicates areas where civil disorder is known to be occurring.
 - b. Fire Department personnel will not enter this zone without a police escort.

Information:

To control a variety of situations, ranging from small crowds to riotous conditions, the Department has provided a systematic approach to personnel mobilization. Depending upon the gravity of the situation, an Alert, Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, or Phase IV may be initiated as it becomes apparent additional personnel and equipment are needed to contain the situation.

Procedure:

A. Standby Cars

- 1. Each district is responsible for identifying one supervisor and two, two person, patrol units as standby cars at the beginning of each tour of duty. These standby cars are designed for rapid deployment to any location for a variety of critical incident situations.
 - a. After deployment of the first set of standby cars, the unaffected districts will establish a second set of standby cars. Deployment of this second set of standby cars constitutes an Alert.

B. Alert

- 1. When an event with a potential for problems is known in advance, a captain or above can initiate a Planned Alert. When an event occurs without warning, a sergeant or above can initiate a Spontaneous Alert.

- a. The initiation of an Alert does not necessarily commit personnel to the scene. It provides district supervisors with adequate standby personnel if needed.
2. When an Alert is initiated, all supervisors in the trouble area will maintain a log of events.
3. PCS will:
 - a. Initiate a radio broadcast, mobile data terminal (MDT) transmission, and teletype message indicating an Alert.
 - 1) Make a follow-up telephone call to each district.
 - b. Notify the officer in charge (OIC) of each district, Criminal Investigation Section (CIS), and Special Services Section (SSS).
 - c. Notify the bureau commanders or alternates.
 - d. Dispatch to the command post Alert cars only when requested by the OIC at the trouble area.
 - e. Not dispatch Alert cars on routine radio runs.
 - f. Transfer the "alert" cars from their assigned locations within the Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) to US PA (Unit Status - Alert Dispatch Group). This will create a file listing all car numbers and officers assigned as alert units.
 - g. Clear the file contents when the incident has secured.
4. Each district OIC will:
 - a. Field two two-officer patrol unit Alert cars.
 - b. Ensure a replacement Alert car(s) is fielded, in anticipation of a Phase I, should the initial Alert car(s) respond to the scene.

- 1) Transmit the radio call numbers of the Alert cars to PCS immediately.
5. Alert cars will patrol that part of their district closest to the trouble area, and respond to the scene only if dispatched by PCS.
 - a. Respond to the command post when dispatched.
6. Responsibility of returning unused vehicles is the responding officers' district OIC.
7. The OIC at the trouble scene will establish a command post if the Alert cars are requested to respond.
 - a. When the 10 initial Alert cars are dispatched to the scene, the OIC must establish a Phase I to obtain the 10 standby cars established under Section B.4.b.

C. Phase I

1. A Phase I may be initiated without having previously been in an Alert status, or may follow a situation where initial Alert cars have been exhausted.
2. The district supervisor (sergeant or above) initiating a Phase I will immediately furnish PCS with the following information.
 - a. A brief account of conditions necessitating the Phase I.
 - b. The location of the forward command post and staging area.
3. The initiating supervisor in the trouble district will select a driver/recorder and:
 - a. Ensure the seven critical tasks have been implemented (refer to procedure 12.145)
 - b. Establish fixed posts, as necessary (e.g., vulnerable properties, observation posts, roadblocks, etc.)

1. Transmit this information to PCS as soon as possible.
4. PCS will immediately:
 - a. Dispatch to the staging/command post area two two-officer patrol units from each district.
 - b. Dispatch the district commander, or in his absence, the ranking district supervisor.
 - c. Notify command officers as directed by the Phase I Notification List.
 - d. Notify Department units by radio, MDT, and Teletype that a Phase I is in effect, followed by a telephone call to each unit.
 - 1) PCS will notify all persons on the Phase I Chain of Notification Recall Roster that a disturbance is in a formative stage.
 - e. Dispatch one two-officer patrol unit, as an escort, to the location where each Fire Department Strike Team and Task Force is formed, when requested by the Fire Department.
 - 1) The Fire Department may also request assignment of a one two-officer patrol unit, as an escort, to each Rescue Unit.
 - f. Assign Park Unit personnel to the District Five OIC and Traffic Unit personnel to the District One OIC.
5. The OIC of each district and section will begin forming on-duty personnel into two-officer patrol units, and notify PCS of radio call numbers.
 - a. The OIC will identify officers who will be formed into squads in the event of a Phase II.
 - b. Personnel will not respond to the disturbance unless dispatched by PCS.

- c. A request for additional supervisors at the trouble scene will be honored by using supervisors from those districts or sections having more than one supervisor on duty.
 - 6. Districts and sections will initiate internal operation plans. The OIC will notify district/section commanders.
 - a. If the district station is not endangered by the disturbance, it will not be necessary to deplete personnel by assigning station guards or special guard details.
 - 7. Initiate a Phase V if the disorder is contained and quelled.
- D. Phase II
- 1. Only the Police Chief or an assistant police chief can initiate a Phase II.
 - a. The Chief or an assistant police chief will provide PCS instructions indicating the number of off-duty personnel to be recalled, and those units that should be held on duty beyond their normal working hours.
 - 2. Patrol Bureau and Resource Bureau Commanders will take charge of field operations and communications. Each commander will work 12-hour shifts.
 - 3. Administration Bureau and Investigation Bureau Commanders will take charge of prisoner processing and internal investigations. Each commander will work 12-hour shifts.
 - a. Risk Management Teams will be formed to respond to citizen complaints and use of force investigations and reporting.
 - 4. The Evidence/Property Management Section Commander will take charge of supplies and equipment, including supply and equipment movement.

5. PCS will immediately:
 - a. Dispatch the requested number of squads identified by each district and section under Phase I to the command post or staging area.
 - b. Notify Department units by radio, MDT, and Teletype that a Phase II is in effect.
 - 1) Follow-up will be via a telephone call to each police district and section.
 - a) Each section will notify its units.
 - c. Provide recall and other instructions given by the command officer initiating the Phase II.
 - d. Activate the Police Command Center at the order of the Police Chief.
 - e. Activate the EOC at the order of the City Manager.
 - f. Notify all personnel on the Phase II Notification List.
 - g. Dispatch one, two-officer patrol unit, as escort, to the location where each Fire Department Strike Team, Task Force, and Rescue Unit is located.
 - 1) These patrol units will remain with Fire Department personnel at all times, including standby periods.
 - 2) Additional personnel may be requested by police officers if necessary.
6. The OIC at the Command Post will:
 - a. Assign responding personnel using the district beat plan.
 - 1) Supervisory personnel from outside the trouble district will maintain their permanently assigned call number.

- b. Revise the emergency lineup and transmit it to PCS immediately.
- 7. All units will initiate internal operation plans.
 - a. Units instructed to recall personnel will identify officers who can be utilized in forming squads.
 - 1) Assign remaining recalled personnel into two-officer cars.
 - 2) Prepare a revised lineup and transmit it to PCS immediately.
 - b. Units not instructed to recall personnel will continue to operate with two-officer teams formed under Phase I.
 - c. District stations not endangered by the disturbance will not deplete personnel by assigning station guards or special guard details.
- 8. The SWAT Coordinator will form SWAT personnel into SWAT response teams.
 - a. Recall additional SWAT personnel to allow SWAT members to be on duty during each shift if the Phase II continues beyond the current shift.
 - 1) Do not use SWAT response team personnel for other duties so they are available for dispatch in the shortest time possible.
 - 2) Ensure the commanding officers of SWAT personnel are notified of SWAT assignments.
- 9. Police personnel who encounter a sniper or an armed barricaded person will immediately summon a SWAT response team.
 - a. If needed, a squad may be dispatched in addition to a SWAT response team to assist in securing the outer perimeter.

10. Mutual Aid

- a. The Police Chief may request aid from other police agencies within Hamilton County through the Hamilton County Sheriff.
 - 1) Make every effort to integrate these officers with Department personnel to provide communications, power of arrest, knowledge of the area, etc.

11. Initiate a Phase V if the disorder is contained and quelled.

E. Phase III

- 1. The City Manager or Mayor can initiate a Phase III. It involves integrating the Ohio National Guard Troops or Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) with Department personnel.
 - a. The average response time to Hamilton County by the OSHP is twenty minutes. The average response time of the Ohio National Guard, with force, is eleven to twelve hours.
 - b. Make every effort to integrate these personnel with Department personnel to provide communications, powers of arrest, knowledge of the area, etc.
- 2. PCS will alert all units that a Phase III is in effect.
- 3. All police units will initiate Phase III internal operations plan.
- 4. Initiate a Phase V if the disorder is contained and quelled.

F. Phase IV

- 1. The City Manager or Mayor through the Governor can initiate a Phase IV. It involves the integrating of federal troops with the Ohio National Guard troops, OSHP, and Department personnel.
 - a. Make every effort to integrate these personnel with Department personnel to provide communications, powers of arrest, knowledge of the area, etc.

2. PCS will alert all units that a Phase IV is in effect.
3. All police units will initiate Phase IV internal operations plans.
4. Initiate a Phase V if the disorder is contained and quelled.

G. Phase V

1. A Phase V is the decreasing of personnel strength as the seriousness of the disorder decreases.
2. A Phase V is initiated by the OIC once the disorder is brought under control. It can be initiated after a Phase I, II, III, or IV.
3. Prepare after action reports using log sheets maintained by supervisors, as directed in the after action report procedure contained in each unit's internal Civil Disturbance Operation Procedure (CDOP) plan.
4. Hold a critique of operations in conjunction with all primary, backup, and supporting agencies.

H. CDOP Equipment Inventory and Inspection/
Facilities Security and Maintenance Inspection

1. The 4th Sunday of every month, each district/section/unit will conduct an inspection and inventory of all items listed on the CDOP Equipment Inventory (Form CDOP 103 and CDOP 103A, Facility Security and Maintenance Inspection).
 - a. A unit supervisor designated by the unit commander has direct control of the inspection.
 - 1) Accuracy of the report and the readiness of the equipment are the responsibility of this supervisor.
 - b. Prepare Form CDOP 103 in duplicate
 - 1) Insert "DNA" in the appropriate column if an item is not assigned.

- 2) Check the applicable block on the reverse side of Form CDOP 103.
- 3) Explain in the "Remarks" section of the Form CDOP 103 any discrepancies between the equipment assigned and the equipment on hand.
- 4) Account for weapons kept at places other than police facilities or assigned to non-Department personnel on the reverse side of the Form CDOP 103.
 - a) List the location, manufacturer's name and type, and serial and butt numbers of the weapon assigned.
 - b) Inspect and clean all firearms when necessary to prevent rust.
 - 1] This inspection may be more frequently than the quarterly inspections, if needs dictate.
- c. Take immediate action to replace or repair inoperative, defective or missing equipment.
- d. The district/section/unit commander will review and sign the completed Form CDOP 103 and CDOP 103A.
 - 1) Route the completed Form CDOP 103 and Form CDOP 103A to Patrol Administration. Patrol Administration will forward the forms to Tactical Planning Section.
 - 2) Retain a duplicate copy of Form CDOP 103 and CDOP 103A in the unit file.